

**Wisconsin Department of Justice
and the Children's Justice Act
2009 Community Profile Survey**

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INTRODUCTION

Children's Justice Act Program: Since 1992, the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) has received a federal Children's Justice Act grant, administered by the Office of Child Abuse and Neglect under the federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. The grant funds the Children's Justice Act Program, which is administered through the DOJ Office of Crime Victim Services. The CJA Program works to improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse and neglect by:

- Increasing the competency of child forensic interviewers
- Providing equipment to jurisdictions that video record forensic interviews
- Offering training scholarships to law enforcement, social workers and prosecutors
- Facilitating statewide peer review opportunities for child maltreatment professionals
- Providing other funding opportunities for projects that support systems improvement to better serve children

Community Profile Survey: Each year, the CJA Program sends a survey to all Wisconsin district attorneys' offices. The Community Profile Survey collects information about county-level investigation and prosecution of child abuse and neglect. The Wisconsin Children's Justice Act Program uses this information to make funding and programming decisions.

Data Over Time: Data over the past three years shows an annual variance in the resources and protocol available in responding counties.

Overall Response Rate

2007: (64) 89%

2008: (55) 76%

2009: (50) 69%

Child Advocacy Centers

2007: 70% had access

2008: 76% had access

2009: 66% had access

Child Interview Rooms

2007: 62% had special room

2008: 71% had special room

2009: 70% had special room

Multidisciplinary Child Maltreatment Teams

2007: 54% had a team

2008: 51% had a team

2009: 58% had a team

Written Protocol for Joint Investigations of Maltreatment

2007: 78% had written protocol

2008: 72% had written protocol

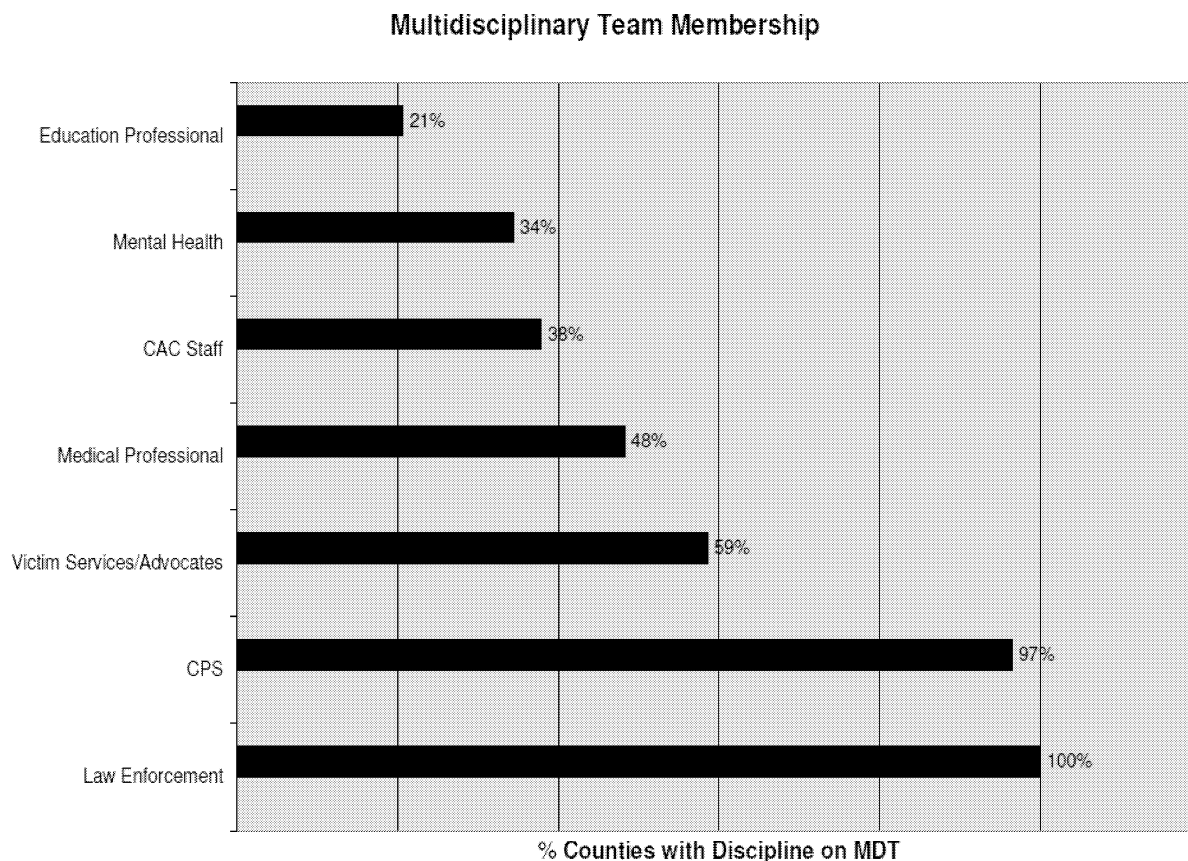
2009: 46% had written protocol

Data compiled and published April, 2010. For questions about this document or the Children's Justice Act Program, contact the Department of Justice Office of Crime Victim Services at 608-264-9497 or visit us online at: www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs

RESOURCES & MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS

Written Protocol for Conducting Joint Investigations: Less than half of respondents reported that their county has a written protocol to guide joint investigations of child maltreatment cases. In 2008, nearly three-fourths of respondents reported having written protocol. *See Map 1.*

Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT): 58% of respondents reported that there is a multidisciplinary child maltreatment team in their county, up slightly from 2008 during which 51% of respondents reported having teams. *See Map 2.* All counties with an MDT reported having a member of law enforcement on the team. All counties but one reported having a child protection services worker (CPS) on the team.



Counties reported that their MDT's were responsible for case reviews (77%), investigative protocol development (67%), Data collection and quality assurance (52%), training (48%), and child death reviews (44%).

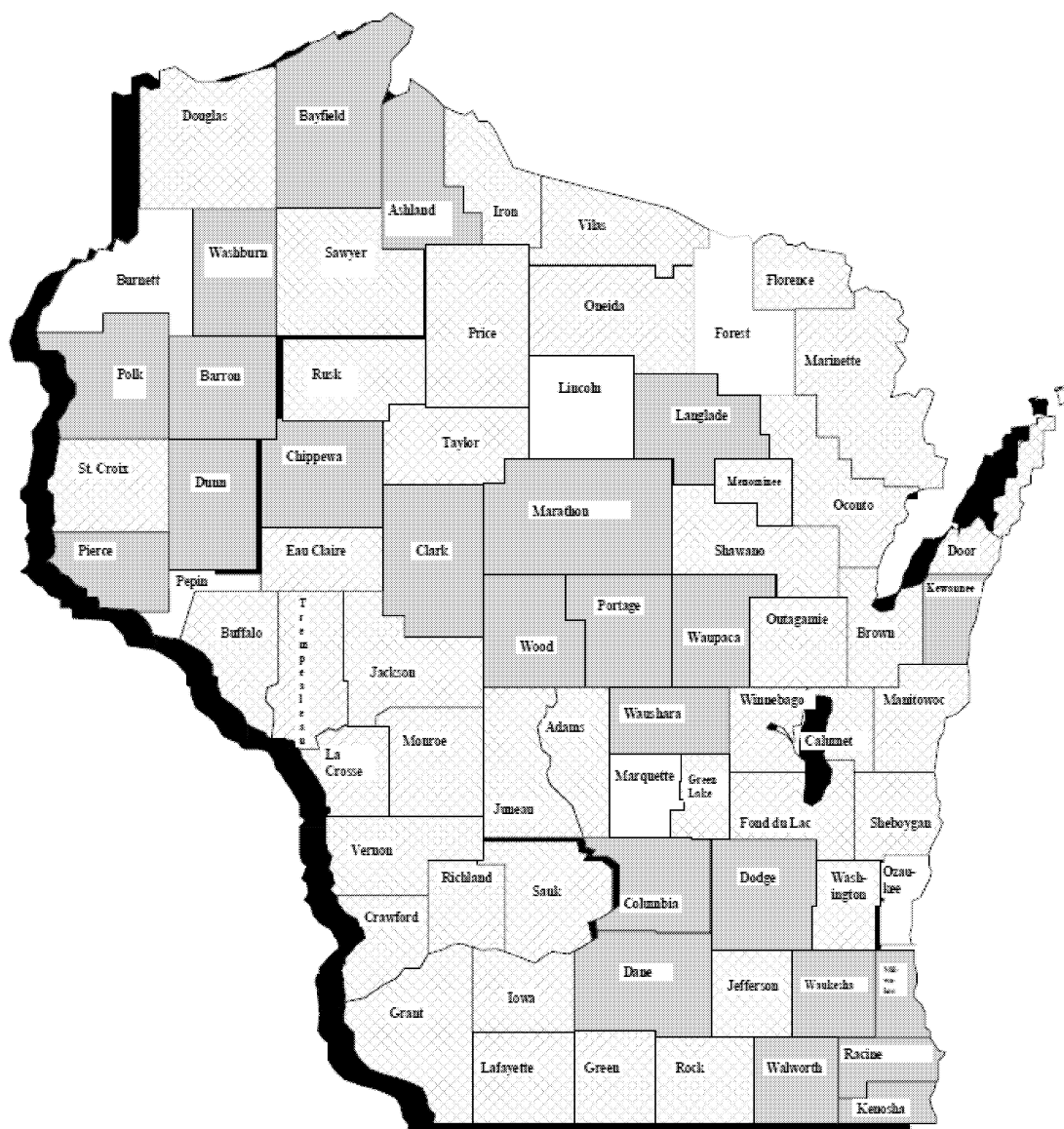
Child Advocacy Centers: 66% of respondents reported that they have access to a child advocacy center, either in their county or in a neighboring county, compared to 76% last year. *See Map 3.*

Designated Child Interview Rooms: In 2009, 70% of respondents reported that there is a room specially designated for child interviews in their county, compared to 71% in 2008. Of those with rooms designated for child interviews, 89% report that the room is developmentally appropriate for children. *See Map 4.*

MAP 1: WRITTEN PROTOCOL

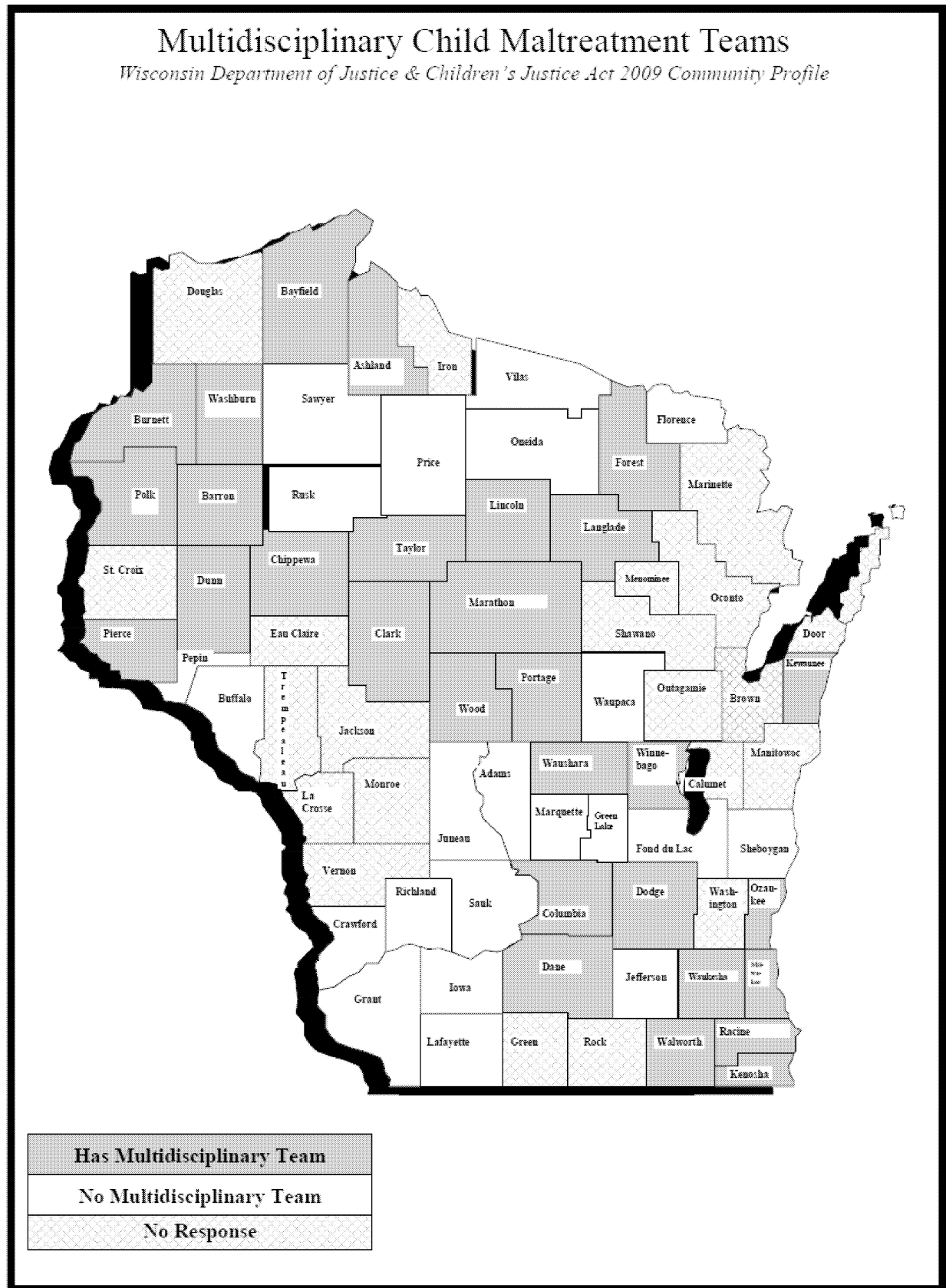
Written Protocol for Conducting Joint Investigations

Wisconsin Department of Justice & Children's Justice Act 2009 Community Profile Survey

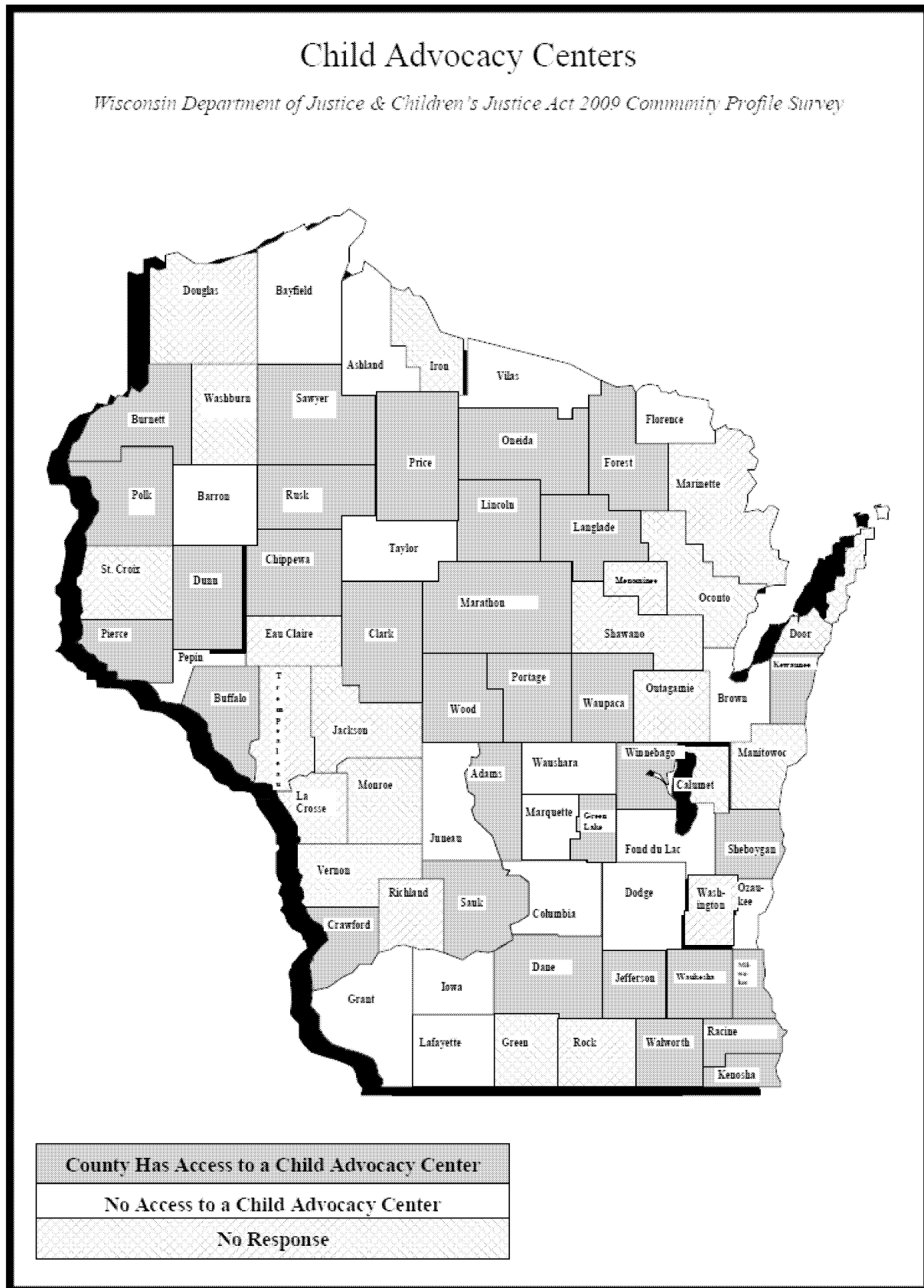


Has Written Protocol
No Written Protocol
No Response

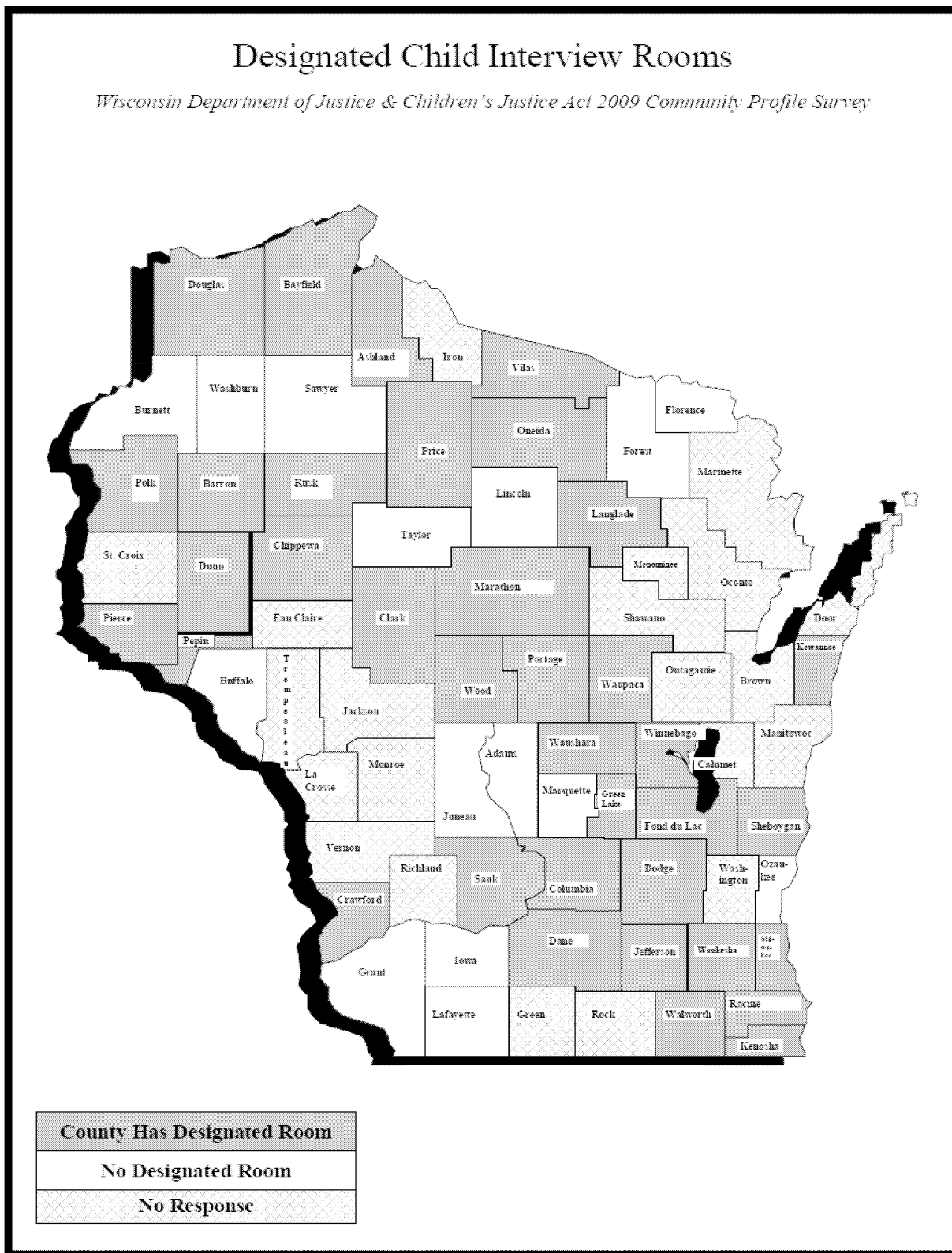
MAP 2: MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS



MAP 3: CHILD ADVOCACY CENTERS



MAP 4: CHILD INTERVIEW ROOMS

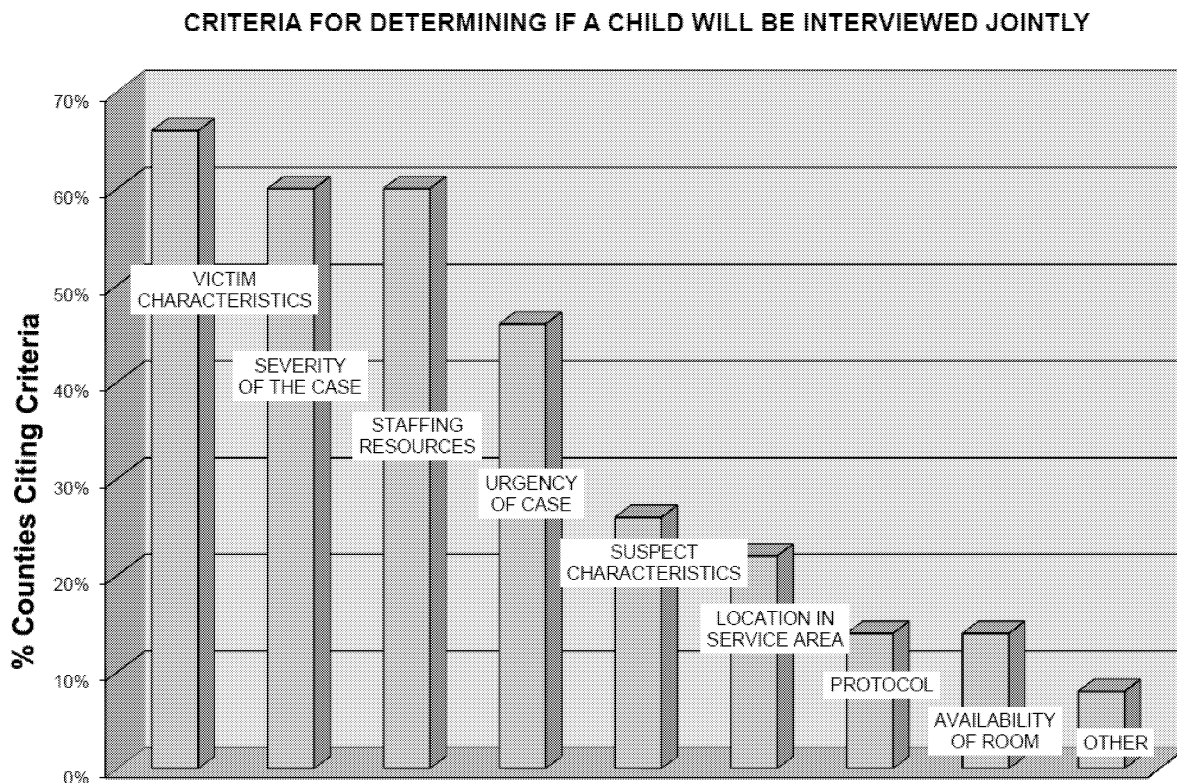


VICTIM INTERVIEWS

Policy for Joint Interviews: The overwhelming majority of respondents (82%) reported having a policy for the joint interview of children by representatives of more than one agency in the service area. Counties with a joint interview policy reported multiple interviews of child victims less frequently than counties without such a policy.

Child Interviewed More than Once (%)	% All Counties	% Counties with Joint Interview Policy	% Counties without Joint Interview Policy
Almost Never	24%	29%	0
1-25%	40%	41%	37%
26-50%	16%	17%	13%
51-75%	10%	5%	37%
76-100%	10%	7%	13%

Criteria for Joint Interviews: Counties reported many factors were used to determine whether a joint interview would be conducted. The criterion cited most often by respondents were similar to criteria cited in previous years.



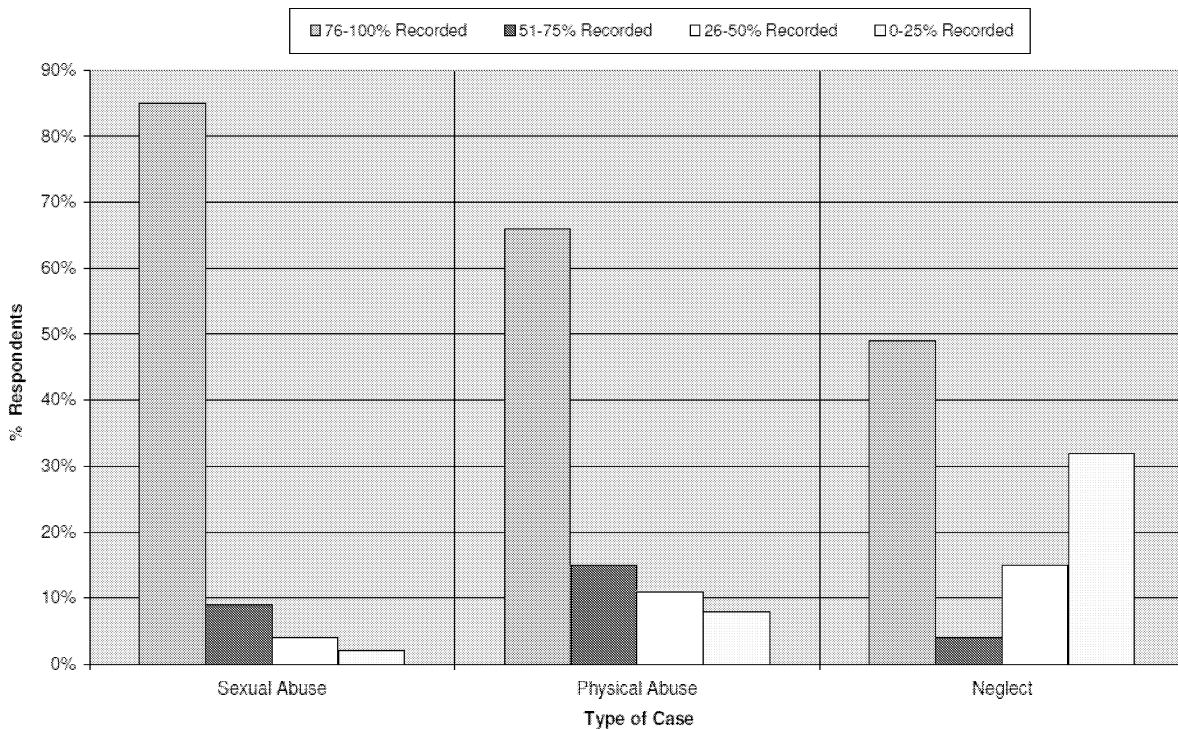
Barriers to Joint Interviews: A new survey question in 2009 asked respondents to list reasons that a decision might be made to *not* conduct a joint interview. Responses indicated the following barriers: Lack of Resources (11 counties); Urgency/Victim Safety (7 counties); Non-Caregiver Case (7 counties); No Criminal Action Likely (2 counties); Conflict of Interest of Participating Agency (1 county); Failure to Follow Policy (1 county); and Jurisdiction (1 county).

VICTIM INTERVIEWS

Multiple Interviews: The majority of responding counties tended not to interview child victims of maltreatment more than once. One-quarter of respondents reported that victims of child maltreatment were “almost never” interviewed more than once. An additional 40% of respondents reported multiple interviews occurred in less than 25% of cases. Only ten percent of respondents reported that multiple interviews were conducted in the majority of child maltreatment cases (76-100%).

Recorded Interviews: The practice of recording forensic interview statements varied according to the type of maltreatment suspected. Responding counties were much more likely to record forensic interviews with victims of sexual assault than with victims of neglect.

PERCENTAGE OF FORENSIC INTERVIEWS RECORDED BY RESPONDENTS



Criteria for Recording Interviews: Respondents indicated that a number of factors were considered when deciding whether to record an interview. (*Respondents were asked to select all that applied.*) The most commonly cited factor was to assure interview quality; the least often cited factor was that recording the interview is required by an MDT protocol.

Influencing Factor	% Respondents That Cited Factor
Assure Interview Quality	84%
Minimize Number of Interviews	80%
Obtain Exact Record of Child’s Statement	80%
Protect the Case if Child Recants	78%
Reduce the Child’s Involvement in Court	72%
Age of Child	70%
Level of Trauma Child Has Experienced	54%
Required by MDT Investigative Protocol	38%

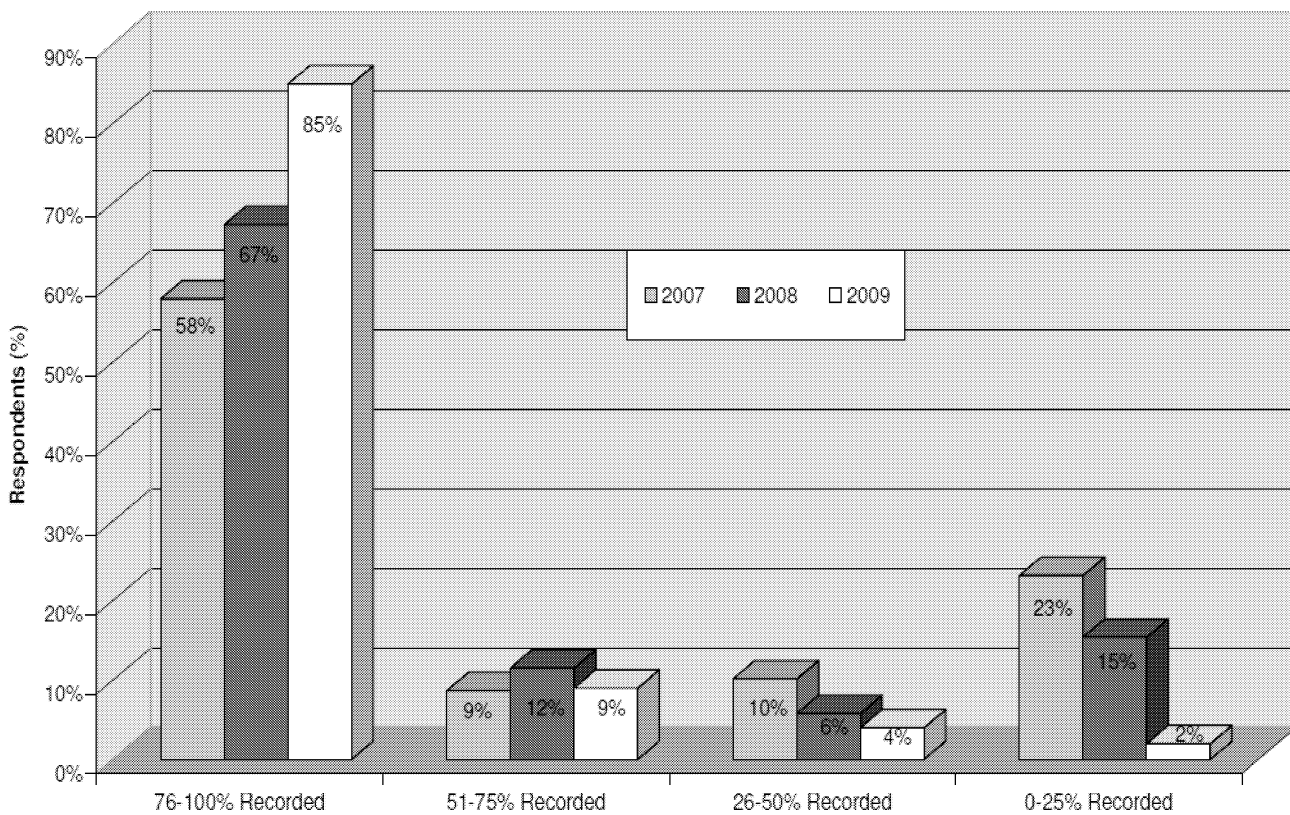
VICTIM INTERVIEWS

Frequency of Recording Interviews 2007-2009: The frequency with which child interviews were recorded increased significantly over the past three survey years.

Sexual Abuse Cases

In 2007, twenty-three percent of respondents reported that less than 25% of all forensic interviews with child sexual assault victims were recorded. In 2009, that number plummeted to two-percent. During the same time period, the percentage of respondents recording a majority of interviews with child sexual assault victims climbed from 58% to 85%.

Recorded Interviews
Child Sexual Abuse Cases
2007 - 2009

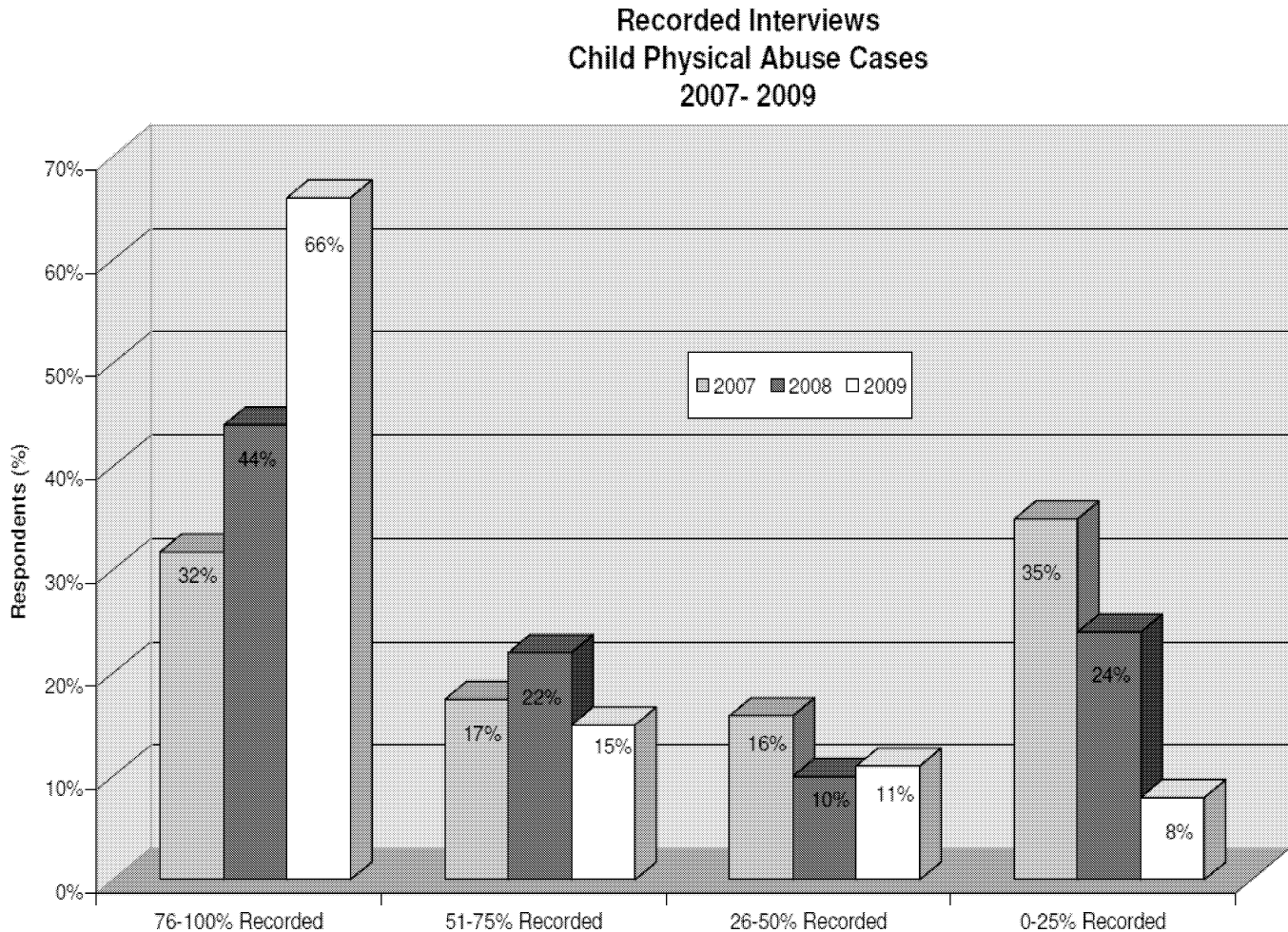


VICTIM INTERVIEWS

Frequency of Recording Interviews 2007-2009 (cont.)

Child Physical Abuse Cases

The percentage of respondents that recorded forensic interviews in the majority of child physical abuse cases doubled between 2007 and 2009. During the same period, the number of respondents that recorded interviews in 25% or fewer of physical abuse cases decreased from thirty-five to eight percent.



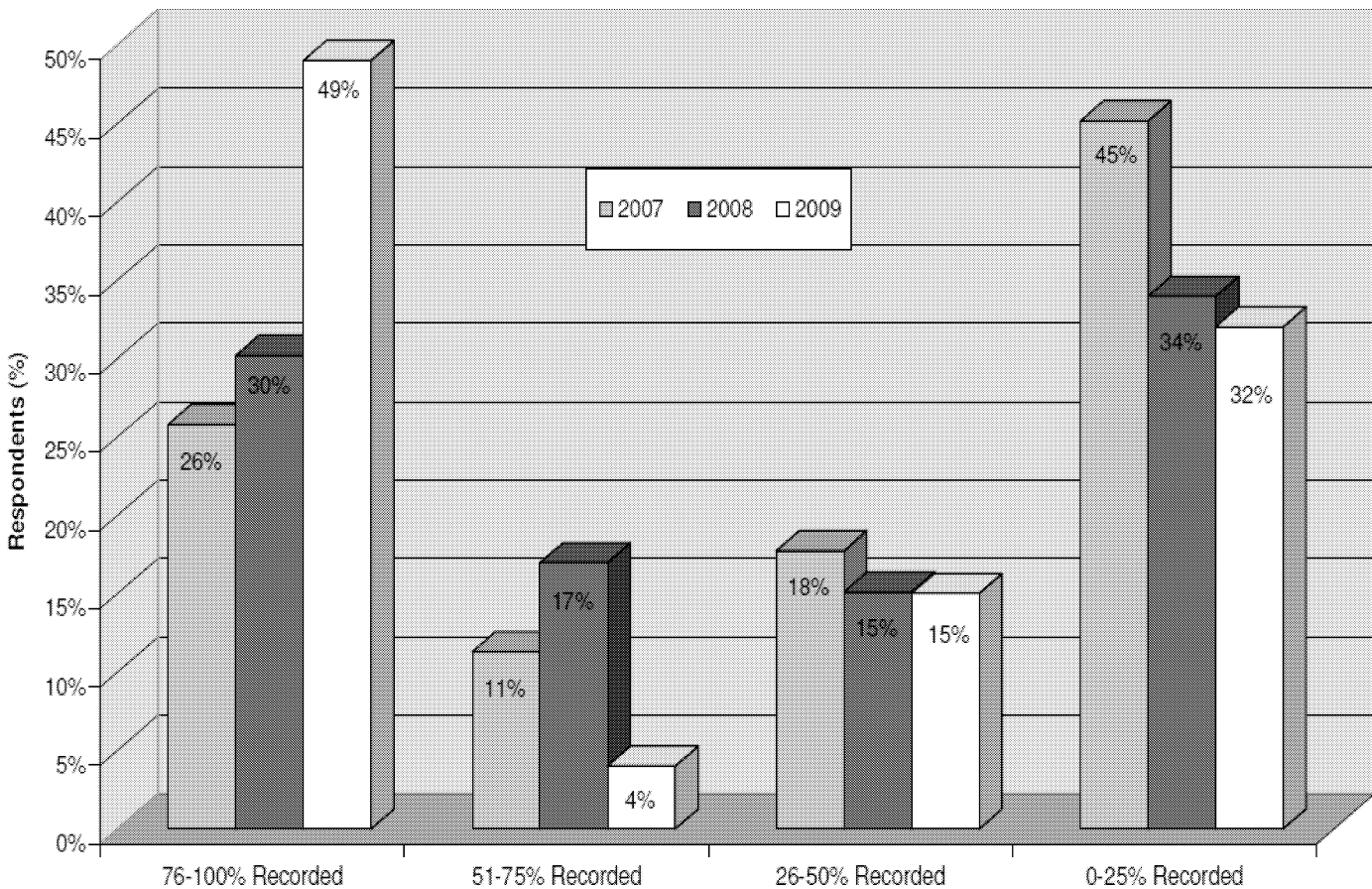
VICTIM INTERVIEWS

Frequency of Recording Interviews 2007-2009 (cont.)

Child Neglect Cases

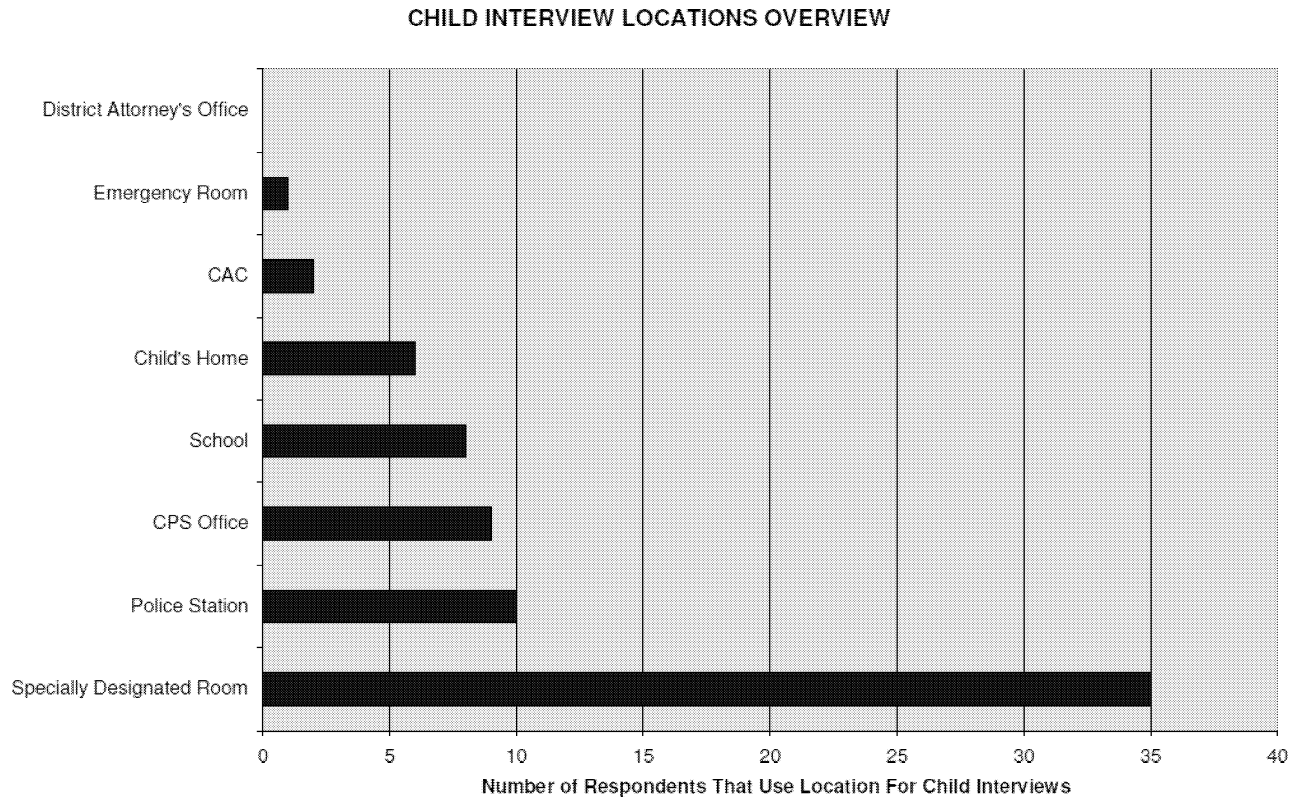
The percentage of respondents that recorded forensic interviews in the most of their child neglect abuse cases nearly doubled between 2007 and 2009. During the same timeframe, the number of respondents that recorded interviews in only 25% or fewer of their physical abuse cases decreased.

Recorded Interviews
Child Neglect Cases
2007 - 2009



VICTIM INTERVIEWS

Location of Interviews: 35 of the 50 respondents reported having an interview room specially designated for child interviews in their county. Other counties report using the police station, a CPS office or the child’s home most often to conduct child interviews in maltreatment cases.



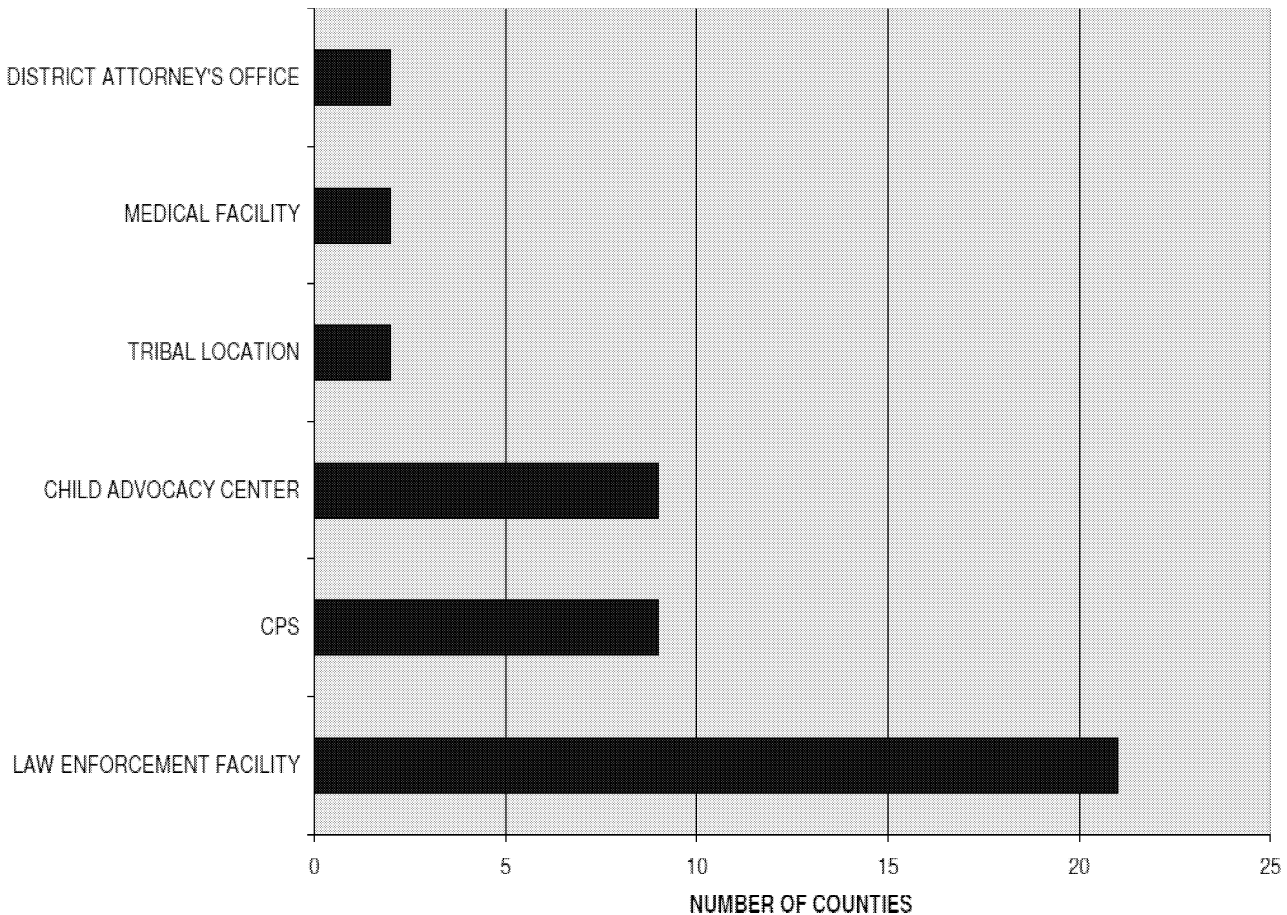
Counties without a Designated Child Interview Room: Counties without a designated child interview room reported that the most common barriers to getting one were lack of facility space (9 counties), funds (4 counties) or lack of interest in creating a child interview room (2 counties).

71% of respondents who did not have special child interview rooms identified the police station as a location where children were most often interviewed; 64% identified the CPS office; 57% identified the school; and 43% identified the child’s home as a location where children are most often interviewed. *[Respondents were asked to select all locations that apply.]* Two counties used Child Advocacy Centers for most child interviews. Only one county identified the emergency room as a common location for child interviews and no one identified the district attorney’s office.

VICTIM INTERVIEWS

Location of Specially Designated Child Interview Rooms: The majority of respondents with specially designated child interview rooms reported that the rooms were located in a law enforcement facility.

LOCATION OF SPECIALLY DESIGNATED CHILD INTERVIEW ROOMS

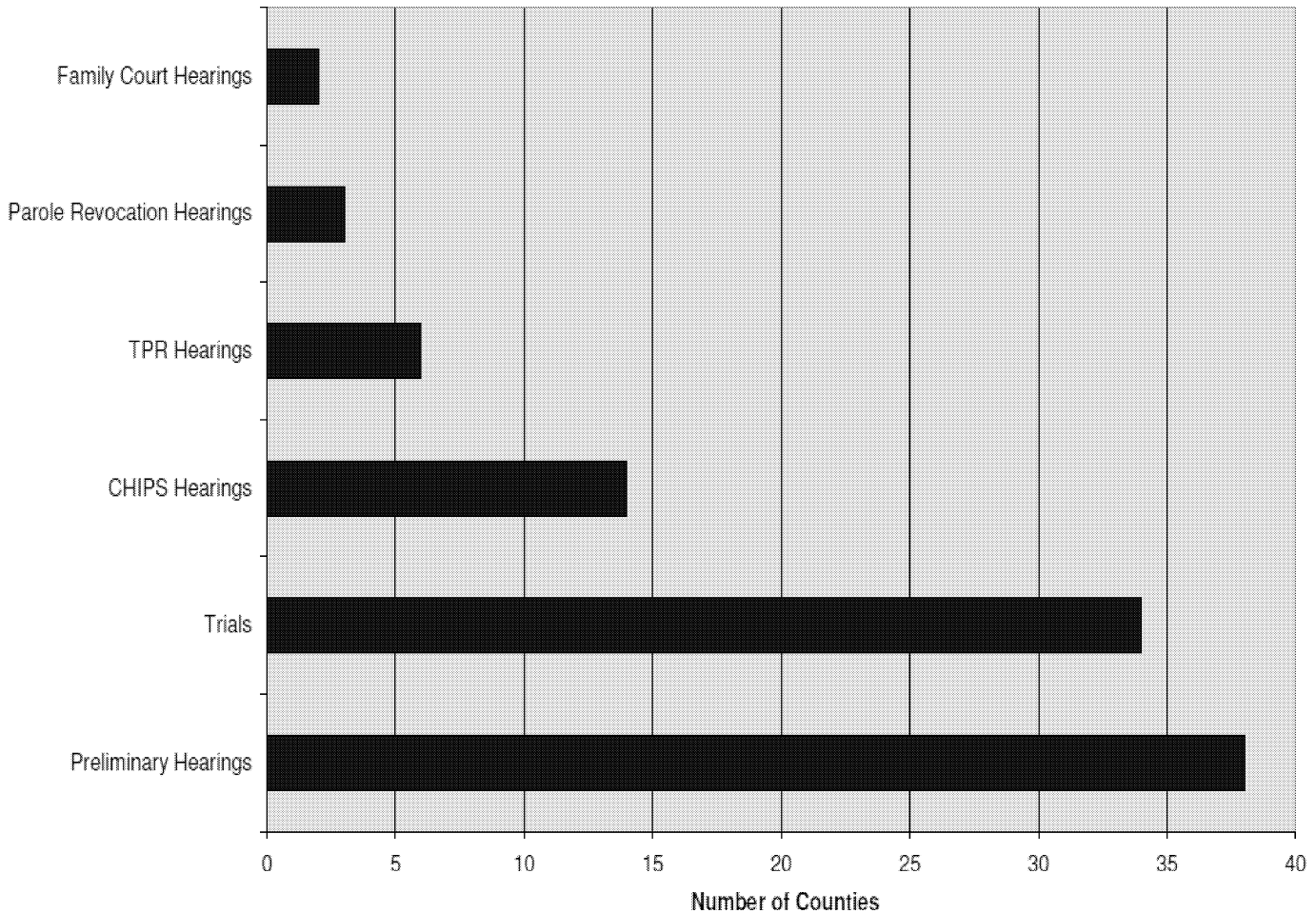


Note: “Law Enforcement Facility” includes a sheriff’s office or police station.

RECORDED STATEMENTS

Use of Recordings in Court: Of those respondents that recorded interviews, most reported using those interviews at preliminary hearings and trials; far less often recordings were used at CHIPS hearings. A few counties reported using recorded interviews at TPR hearings, parole revocations and family court hearings. Three counties responded that their recorded interviews were not used at all in court proceedings.

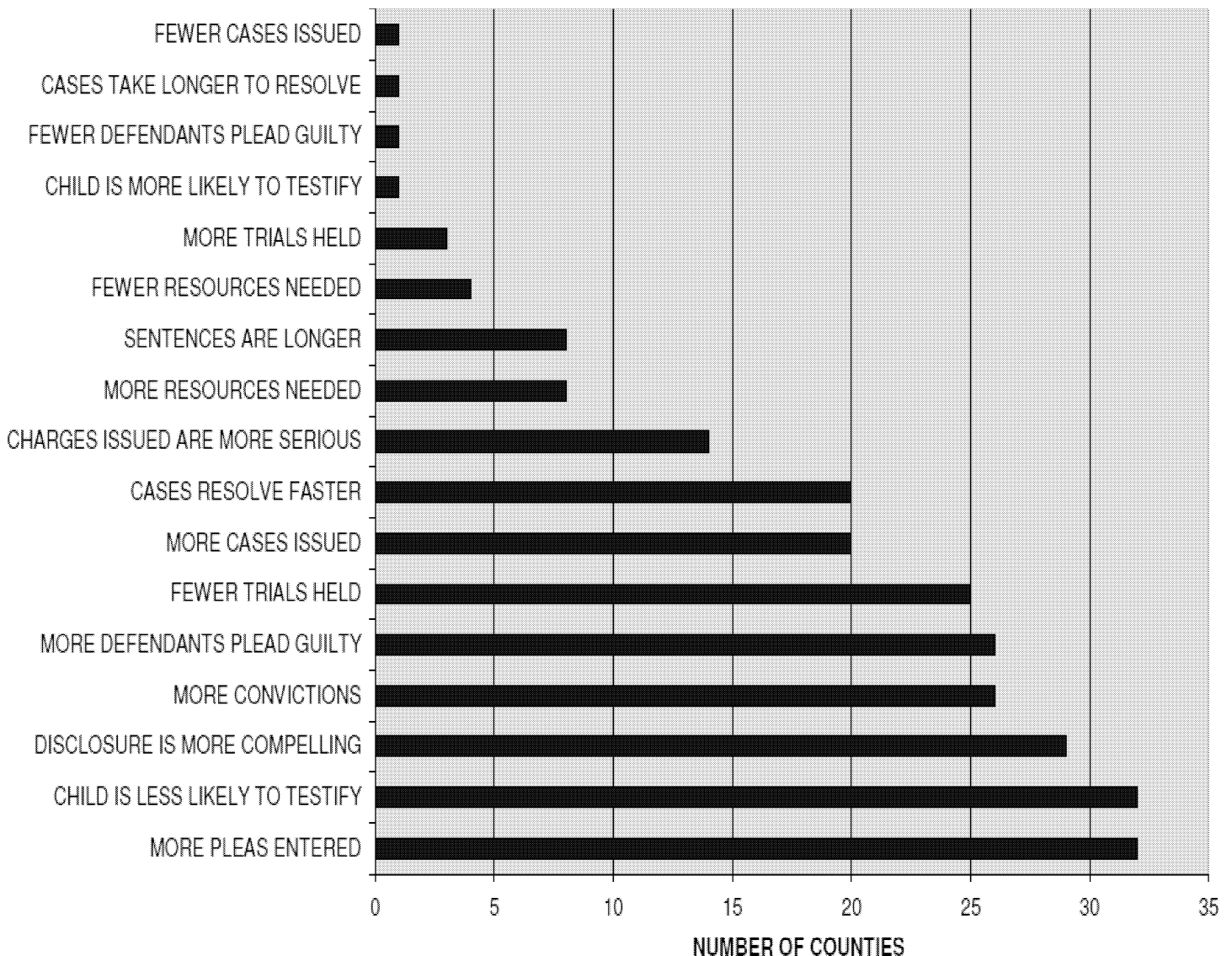
Use of Recorded Child Interviews in Court



RECORDED STATEMENTS

Impact of Recorded Statements on Cases: All but four of the counties that recorded child interviews reported that having recorded statements had an impact on their child maltreatment cases. The most frequently cited impacts were that recorded statements resulted in more pleas and in children being less likely to testify. The majority of counties that recorded interviews reported that having the recordings resulted in more compelling disclosure by child victims, more defendants pleading guilty and more convictions overall. Four counties reported that having recorded interviews from child victims did not have any impact on cases.

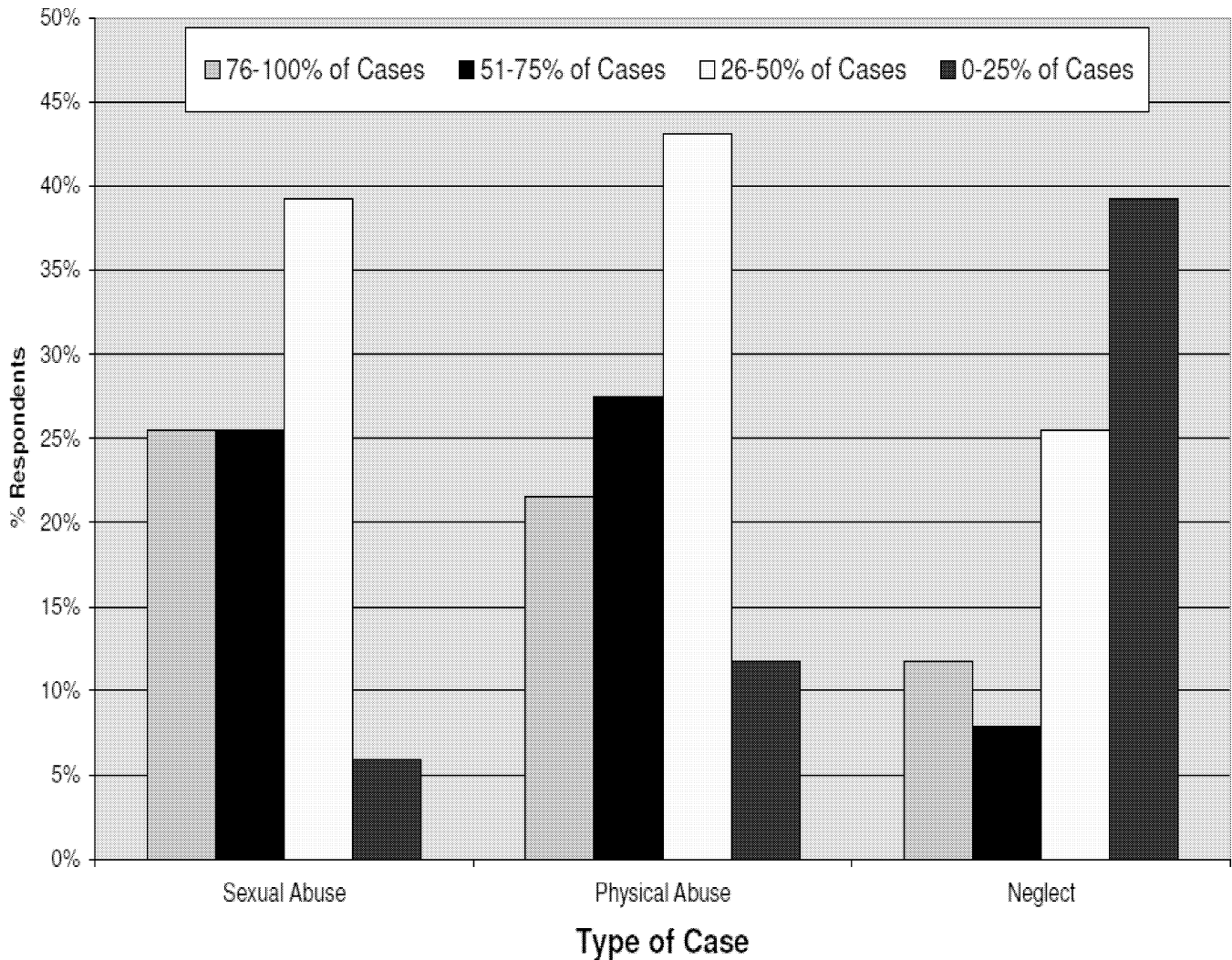
IMPACT OF RECORDED STATEMENTS ON CASES



MEDICAL EXAMS

Frequency of Exams: Whether a victim received a medical exam varied according to the type of maltreatment case. Responses indicated that victims of neglect were less likely to receive a medical exam than victims of other types of maltreatment. Nearly 40% of respondents reported that less than a quarter of all neglect victims received a medical exam. Only 6% of respondents reported the same frequency for victims of sexual abuse and 12% reported the same frequency for physical abuse cases.

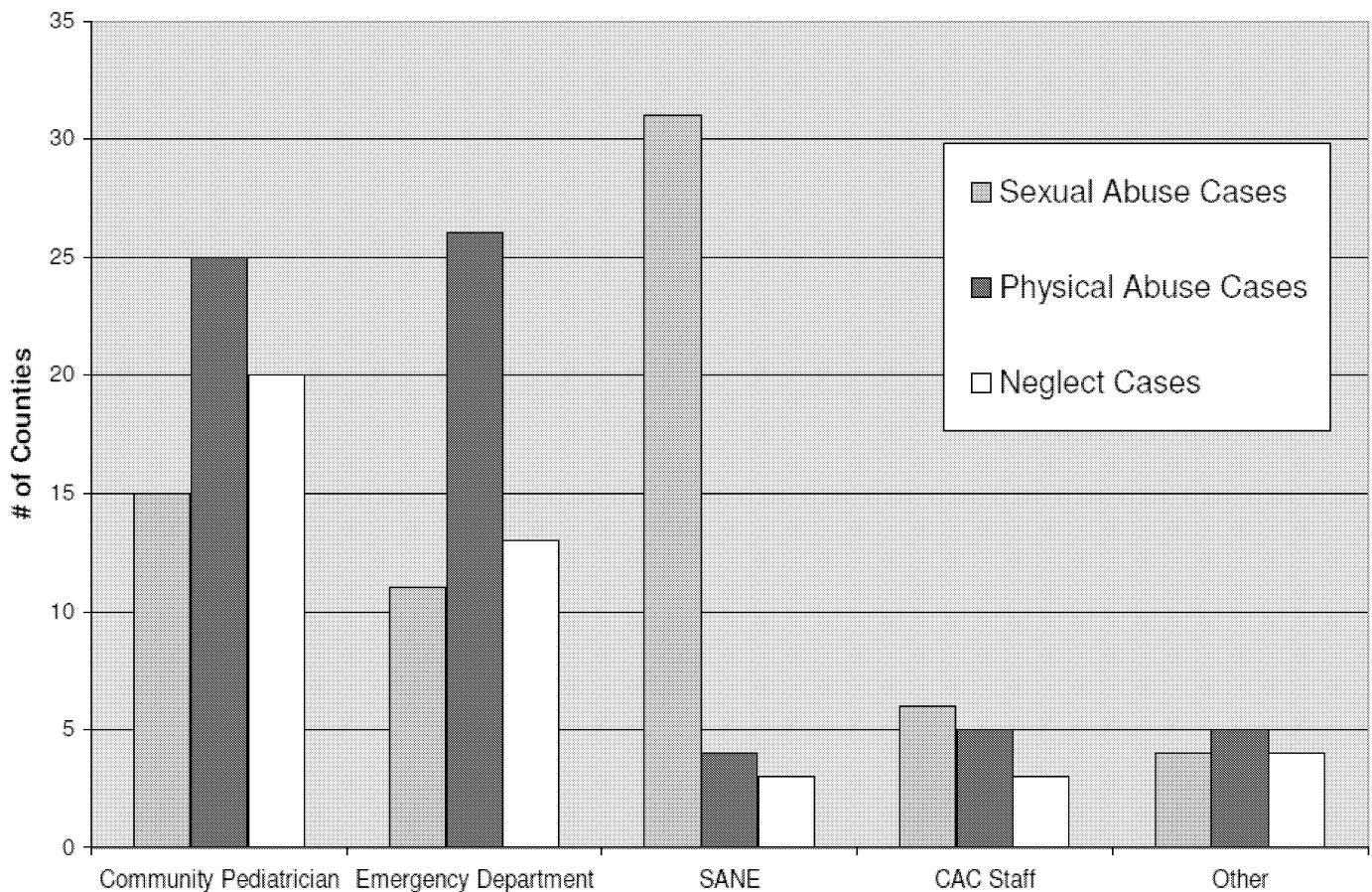
Frequency with which Children Receive Medical Exams (2009)



MEDICAL EXAMS

Providers: Respondents reported strong utilization of SANE programs for medical exams of child sexual abuse victims. Exams for victims of physical abuse were performed by emergency department staff and community pediatricians at nearly the same rate. In neglect cases, exams were more likely to be performed by community pediatricians.

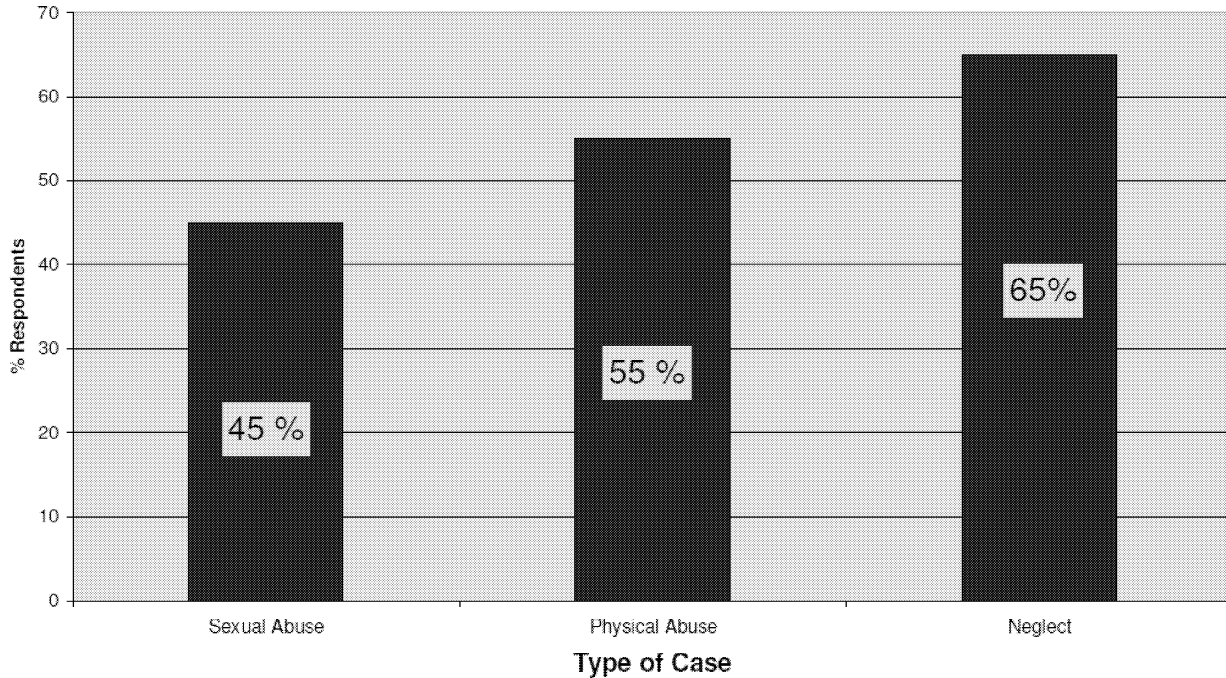
Medical Exam Providers (2009)



MEDICAL EXAMS

When Half or Fewer of Cases Involve a Medical Exam: Many counties reported that medical exams were performed in half or fewer of child maltreatment cases; only in sexual abuse cases was this not reported by a majority of respondents. 65% of counties reported that half or fewer of neglect victims received a medical exam; 55% reported the same frequency for physical abuse victims and 45% for sexual abuse victims.

Percent of Counties Reporting a
Medical Exam Occurs in Fewer than 50% of all Cases



CHALLENGES AND SUCCESSES

Challenges: Counties and tribes were asked to write about the challenges facing their jurisdictions in effectively investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases. Answers varied greatly. Several respondents mentioned a lack of resources, including the prosecutor shortage. Another common response concerned the level of training law enforcement has to handle child maltreatment cases and gather the information necessary for a successful prosecution. Two counties noted that juries have unrealistic expectations except in cases with a lot of physical evidence. Responses included:

Attitudinal and Community Awareness:

Victims are not always viewed as credible.

The community has unrealistic expectations (too high) about what law enforcement, social services and prosecutors can do.

Judges and juries are not inclined to base a conviction solely on the testimony of a child so usually some evidence of injury or supporting eyewitness testimony is necessary.

Lack of timely disclosure of the crime by victims.

Lack of cooperation from victims and/or victims' parents and guardians.

Coordination of Resources:

There is a lack of consistency of investigations between county, tribal, and city law enforcement in protocol and competency.

Social services do not involve prosecutors at the right time in the case.

Lack of coordination of investigation and sharing of information between all departments, resulting in poor investigations that don't support the prosecution.

Lack of time to discuss issues that arise in departments in order to build trust for future coordination.

Lack of adherence to protocol.

Lack of Resources:

There is a lack of funding and resources.

There is a prosecutor shortage and increased caseloads which impacts the ability to specialize in child maltreatment cases.

Poor quality equipment.

Too few social workers

CHALLENGES AND SUCCESSES

Lack of Resources (cont.)

The time it takes to get victims to a suitable location for SANE exams and interview when resources aren't nearby.

Lack of on-site medical and mental health services.

Too much staff turnover.

Prosecution:

The prosecution does not always prosecute.

Defense attorneys easily confuse child victims.

Lack of quality recorded interviews to use in prosecutions.

Making a child testify at jury trial in front of defendant.

Quality of Investigations:

Lack of quality investigations and reports referred to the prosecution.

Lack of witness corroboration; lack of identifying witnesses to use for supporting testimony.

Small pool of qualified investigators.

Training:

Lack of training for new interviewers

Lack of training in good interviewing techniques of children.

Lack of training for prosecutors in the area of sexual assault prosecutions

Lack of consistent training from department to department results in different levels of competency and lack of coordination of cases

CHALLENGES AND SUCCESSES

Successes: Respondents were asked to share innovated partnerships, policies or initiatives that have improved the investigation and prosecution of child maltreatment cases in their jurisdictions. Counties relayed that communication and coordination across different agencies has improved the handling of cases, new committees have been formed to facilitate such coordination and existing protocols have been reviewed and strengthened.

Committees

Co-Re (“coordinated response”) Group meets monthly to discuss ways to improve the systemic response to victims. Law enforcement, social workers, crisis workers, prosecutor’s victim witness staff, school officials and representatives from the women’s shelter attend the meetings.

A newly formed SART coordinates resources for sexual assault cases.

Child Abuse/Neglect Committee.

CCR Committee: Coordinated Community Response to sexual assault.

Interagency Coordination

DSS works with the sheriff’s department in all investigations.

All the agencies cooperate and support each other well. Communication is the key to a good working relationship.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) & local law enforcement agencies have a very good working relationship with each other and with community resources.

We work collaboratively with Human Services to send a strong message to first time offenders and family members.

We have high rates of participation and attendance at forensic interviews.

We utilize the information put out by the multidisciplinary team and child advocacy center.

Multidisciplinary team meetings are held to review child maltreatment cases.

Our county’s DFC team has really helped in investigation & prosecution of child maltreatment due to parents drug use.

CHALLENGES AND SUCCESSES

Prosecution

Fast track first time offending parents charged with physical abuse.

Our new prosecutor's unit is handling both criminal & CHIPS physical abuse simultaneously

Protocol & Memoranda of Understanding (MOU)

We have a Drug Endangered Children's protocol.

We have a memorandum of understanding signed by law enforcement, the district attorney and the Department of Human Services.

We are currently working on updates to our protocol to enhance communication and coordination.

We use an MOU between tribal agencies and law enforcement.

We have a Victim Sensitive Interview Protocol (VSIP) used by law enforcement and DSS.

We use a CART/MDT joint protocol for physical abuse, sexual abuse and child neglect cases.

We meet monthly to review all pending cases to determine if protocol was followed.

APPENDIX A

2009 Community Profile Survey

Wisconsin Department of Justice and Children's Justice Act

2009 Community Profile Survey

Respondent Name:

County or Tribe:

Agency:

Profession:

Telephone Number: ()

Fax: ()

Email:

I. OVERVIEW

1. Does your county or tribe have a multidisciplinary child maltreatment team?

☐ Yes

☐ No *(If no, skip to #5)*

2. What disciplines are represented on your multidisciplinary team? (select all that apply)

☐ Child Protective Services

☐ Law Enforcement

☐ Mental Health

☐ Victim Services or Advocates

☐ Other: _____

☐ Prosecution

☐ Medical

☐ Education

☐ Child Advocacy Center Staff

3. What responsibilities does your multidisciplinary team have? (select all that apply)

☐ Child Death Reviews

☐ Case Reviews

☐ Investigative Protocol Development

☐ Data Collection

☐ Quality Assurance (monitoring compliance with the investigative protocol)

☐ Training

☐ Other: _____

4. Does your county or tribe have a written protocol for conducting joint investigations?

☐ Yes

☐ No

5. Does your county or tribe have access to a child advocacy center?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Yes, in a neighboring county

II. VICTIM INTERVIEWS

6. In what percentage of child maltreatment cases is the child interviewed more than once?
(select one)

☐ Almost never

☐ 1 to 25%

☐ 26 to 50%

☐ 51 to 75%

☐ 76 to 100%

7. Is it your county or tribe's policy that child victims are interviewed jointly by representatives of more than one agency in your service area?

☐ Yes

☐ No

8. What factors lead to a decision to NOT interview a child jointly?

9. What criteria are used to determine if a child WILL be interviewed jointly? (select all that apply)

☐ Severity of case

☐ Victim characteristics, including age

☐ Suspect characteristics, including age

☐ Availability of appropriate room

☐ Agency staffing resources available

☐ Location in service area

☐ Urgency of the case

☐ Other: _____

10. What percentage of interviewers on your multidisciplinary team have received child interviewing training? (select one in each category)

Basic Interviewing Training

☐ 0 to 25%

☐ 26 to 50%

☐ 51 to 75%

☐ 76 to 100%

Advanced Interviewing Training

☐ 0 to 25%

☐ 26 to 50%

☐ 51 to 75%

☐ 76 to 100%

11. Is there a specially designated child interview room in your county?

☐ Yes (SKIP TO #14)

☐ No

12. What prevents your county or tribe from designating a child interview room in your county? (select all that apply)

☐ Lack of interest in creating one

☐ Lack of funds for equipment

☐ Unsure how to make it kid-friendly

☐ Lack of facility space for a special room

☐ A room for child interviews is unnecessary

☐ Other: _____

13. If you don't have a child forensic interview room, where are children most often interviewed? (select all that apply)

☐ Emergency Room

☐ Child's Home

☐ School

☐ Other: _____

☐ Police Station

☐ CPS Office

☐ DA's Office

PROCEED TO QUESTION # 18

14. Where is the child forensic interview room located? (select all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> At a Child Advocacy Center | <input type="checkbox"/> At the DA's Office |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At the police station | <input type="checkbox"/> At CPS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At a medical facility | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

15. Is the room developmentally appropriate for children (i.e., child sized furniture, kid-friendly art, etc.)?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

16. Do you use the child interview room for other purposes? (select all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No (<i>Skip to #18</i>) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, for interviewing adult suspects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, for interviewing juvenile suspects | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other _____ |

17. If you use the child interview room for other purposes, what precautions do you take to protect the privacy and safety of the child and integrity of the room? (select all that apply)

- ☐ Assure that child interviews are given priority
- ☐ Assure that the suspect and child will not have contact
- ☐ Maintain the room so that it is developmentally appropriate for children (i.e. child sized furniture, kid-friendly art)
- ☐ Other _____

18. What percentage of forensic interviews with children are recorded? (select one in each category)

- | <u>Sexual Abuse</u> | <u>Physical Abuse</u> | <u>Neglect</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> None |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 25% | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 25% | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 25% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 26 to 50% | <input type="checkbox"/> 26 to 50% | <input type="checkbox"/> 26 to 50% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 51 to 75% | <input type="checkbox"/> 51 to 75% | <input type="checkbox"/> 51 to 75% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 76 to 100% | <input type="checkbox"/> 76 to 100% | <input type="checkbox"/> 76 to 100% |

- ☐ We do not record any forensic interviews (*SKIP TO QUESTION # 22*)

19. What factors influence your decision to record a child interview? (select all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assure interview quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce child's involvement in court proceedings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Protect case if child later recants | <input type="checkbox"/> Obtain exact record of child's statement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age of child | <input type="checkbox"/> Required by MDT investigative protocol |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minimize number of interviews for the child | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of trauma child has experienced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |

20. How do you use recorded child interviews in court proceedings? (select all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> We don't use them at all | <input type="checkbox"/> At parole revocation hearings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At preliminary hearings | <input type="checkbox"/> A Termination of Parental Rights hearings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In trials | <input type="checkbox"/> In family court hearings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At CHIPS hearings | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

21. In what ways has having recorded statements/interviews from child victims impacted your cases? (select all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> There has been no impact | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Number of cases issued: | <i>Circle one:</i> More cases issued
Few er cases issued |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Type of charge issued: | <i>Circle one:</i> Charges issued are more serious
Charg es issued arc less serious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Number of trials: | <i>Circle one:</i> More trials held
Few er trials held |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Number of pleas: | <i>Circle one:</i> More pleas entered
Few er please issued |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Type of pleas entered: | <i>Circle one:</i> More defendants plead guilty
Few er defendants plead guilty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Length to case resolution: | <i>Circle one:</i> Cases resolve faster
Cases take l onger to resolve |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Length of sentence: | <i>Circle one:</i> Sentences are longer
Sentences a re shorter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Need for live testimony: | <i>Circle one:</i> Child is more likely to testify
Child is less likely to testify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of disclosure: | <i>Circle one:</i> Disclosure is more compelling
Disclosure is less compelling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conviction rate: | <i>Circle one:</i> More convictions
Few er convictions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resource needs for investigations: | <i>Circle one:</i> More resources are needed
Few er resources are needed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please explain): | |

III. MEDICAL EXAMS

22. What percentage of child abuse victims in your service area receive a medical exam?

<u>Percent</u>	<u>Sexual Abuse</u>	<u>Physical Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
0 to 25%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26 to 50%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
51 to 75%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
76 to 100%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

23. Who typically performs the medical exam?

<u>Provider</u>	<u>Sexual Abuse</u>	<u>Physical Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>
Community Pediatrician	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency Department	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SANE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAC Staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

24. What do you consider your county or tribe's biggest challenge in effectively investigating and prosecuting child maltreatment cases?

25. Please describe any innovative partnerships, policies or initiatives developed by your county or tribe to improve the investigation and prosecution of child maltreatment:

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY!

APPENDIX B

Responses to Select Questions

Responses To Specified Survey Questions 2009 DOJ-CJA Prosecutor's Survey

	Has MDT (#1)	Has written protocol for joint investigations (#4)	Access to Child Advocacy Center (#5)	% cases interviewed more than once (#6)	Has policy that victims interviewed jointly (#7)	Has Designated Room For Child Interviews (#11)	% interviews videotaped (sexual abuse) (#18)	% interviews videotaped (physical abuse) (#18)	% interviews videotaped (neglect) (#18)
ADAMS		N/A	X	1-25%	X		76-100%	None	None
ASHLAND	X	X		Almost Never	X	X	76-100%	1-25%	None
BARRON	X	X		1-25%	X	X	51-75%	51-75%	51-75%
BAYFIELD	X	X		Almost Never	X	X	76-100%	51-75%	None
BROWN									
BUFFALO		N/A	X	26 - 50			26 - 50%	26 - 50%	26 - 50%
BURNETT	X		X	1-25%	X		76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
CALUMET									
CHIPPEWA	X	X	X	Almost Never	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	1-25%
CLARK	X	X	X	Almost Never	X	X	51 - 75%	51 - 75%	26 - 50%
COLUMBIA	X	X		1-25%	X	X	76-100%	51-75%	26-50%
CRAWFORD		N/A	X	1-25%	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
DANE	X	X	X	1-25%	X	X	76-100%	51-75%	1-25%
DODGE	X	X		1-25%	X	X			76 - 100%
DOOR									
DOUGLAS									
DUNN	X	X	X	1-25%		X	76-100%	76-100%	1-25%
EAU CLAIRE									
FLORENCE		N/A	N/A	76-100	X		76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
FOND DU LAC		N/A		76-100		X	76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
FOREST	X		X	51-75			76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
GRANT		N/A		1 to 25	X		76-100%	76-100%	76-100%

Shaded Counties Did Not Respond to Survey

Note: Rock County Data is listed here but was submitted too late to be included in aggregate analysis

Responses To Specified Survey Questions 2009 DOJ-CJA Prosecutor's Survey

	Has MDT (#1)	Has written protocol for joint investigations (#4)	Access to Child Advocacy Center (#5)	% cases interviewed more than once (#6)	Has policy that victims interviewed jointly (#7)	Has Designated Room For Child Interviews (#11)	% interviews videotaped (sexual abuse) (#18)	% interviews videotaped (physical abuse) (#18)	% interviews videotaped (neglect) (#18)
GREEN									
GREEN LAKE		N/A	X	Almost Never	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	
IOWA		N/A		1-25%	X		76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
IRON									
JACKSON									
JEFFERSON		N/A	X	1-25%	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	None
JUNEAU		N/A		51-75			N/A		
KENOSHA	X	X	X	Almost Never	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	26-50%
KEWAUNEE	X	X	X	26-50	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
LA CROSSE									
LAFAYETTE		N/A		Almost Never	X		76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
LANGLADE	X	X	X	26-50	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	51-75%
LINCOLN	X		X	51-75			76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
MANITOWOC									
MARATHON	X	X	X	76-100%		X	76-100%	76-100%	26-50%
MARINETTE									
MARQUETTE				1-25%	X		76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
MILWAUKEE	X	X	X	51-75%	X	X	76-100%	26-50%	1-25%
MONROE									
OCONTO									
ONEIDA		N/A	X	Almost never	X	X	51-75%	1-25%	1-25%
OUTAGAMIE									

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Responses To Specified Survey Questions 2009 DOJ-CJA Prosecutor's Survey

	Has MDT (#1)	Has written protocol for joint investigations (#4)	Access to Child Advocacy Center (#5)	% cases interviewed more than once (#6)	Has policy that victims interviewed jointly (#7)	Has Designated Room For Child Interviews (#11)	% interviews videotaped (sexual abuse) (#18)	% interviews videotaped (physical abuse) (#18)	% interviews videotaped (neglect) (#18)
OZAUKEE	X			1-25%			N/A	N/A	76-100%
PEPIN				Almost Never	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
PIERCE	X	X	X	1-25%	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
POLK	X	X	X	1-25%	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
PORTAGE	X	X	X	1-25%	X	X	76-100%	26-50%	26-50%
PRICE		N/A	X	1-25%	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
RACINE	X	X	X	1-25%	X	X	76 - 100%	76 - 100%	76 - 100%
RICHLAND									
ROCK *	X	X	X	26-50%	X	X	76 - 100%	51-75%	51-75%
RUSK		N/A	X	Almost Never	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
SAINT CROIX									
SAUK		N/A	X	26-50%	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	1-25%
SAWYER		N/A	X	26-50%	X		1-25%	1-25%	None
SHAWANO/ MENOMINEE									
SHEBOYGAN		N/A	X	51-75%	X	X	26-50%	26-50%	1-25%
TAYLOR	X	N/A		1-25%	X		76-100%	76-100%	26-50%
TREMPEALEAU									
VERNON									
VILAS		N/A		76 - 100	X	X	76 - 100%	76 - 100%	76 - 100%
WALWORTH	X	X	X	Almost Never	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
WASHBURN	X	X	X	Almost never	X		76-100%	26-50%	1-25%
WASHINGTON									

Shaded Counties Did Not Respond to Survey

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Responses To Specified Survey Questions 2009 DOJ-CJA Prosecutor's Survey

	Has MDT (#1)	Has written protocol for joint investigations (#4)	Access to Child Advocacy Center (#5)	% cases interviewed more than once (#6)	Has policy that victims interviewed jointly (#7)	Has Designated Room For Child Interviews (#11)	% interviews videotaped (sexual abuse) (#18)	% interviews videotaped (physical abuse) (#18)	% interviews videotaped (neglect) (#18)
WAUKESHA	X	X	X	1-25%		X	76-100%	76-100%	76-100%
WAUPACA		N/A	X	26-50	X	X	51-75%	51-75%	1-25%
WAUSHARA	X	X		26-50	X	X	76-100%	51-75%	N/A
WINNEBAGO	X		X	26-50	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	None
WOOD	X	X	X	76-100	X	X	76-100%	76-100%	76-100%

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